DEMOCRATIC

GERMAN REPORT

VOL. II NO. 4 FEBRUARY 13th 1953 Price: 15 Pf., 5 c., 3 d

TWO BUDGETS – TWO WORLDS

Healthy Finances in East Germany

The East German Parliament passed a balanced budget on February 5th with no increases in taxes and great increases in expenditure for education and social services.

A few days earlier the West German Parliament had heard that the West German budget showed a deficit of at least two thousand million marks and statisticians calculated that the real deficit was over three times as high.

Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl, presenting the budget to the East German Parliament, stated:

"A comparison of the two budgets shows most convincingly how the policy of armament and preparation for war is being carried out in West Germany at the cost of the working population, while at the same time in the German Democratic Republic further great steps are being taken to develop a peace economy and raise the standard of living.

"In West Germany 70 percent of the state income comes from mass taxes, which bear heaviest on the workers, and only 20 percent comes from income tax and corporation tax. Only 50 percent of our income comes from mass taxes, and 28 percent comes from the earnings of the Socialist sector of our economy.

"In the capitalist West 13 thousand million marks, from a budget of 26 thousand million, are devoted to armaments and war purposes. From our budget of 34 thousand million marks we are spending nearly 2,700 millions on education and culture, 4,900 millions on labour protection and social services, and 3,300 millions on health services.

"More than 30 percent of the budget is thus being devoted to the well-being and the cultural needs of the population.

"The main task of our budget is to provide the sums needed for capital investment for the expansion and strengthening of our Socialist economy. A further task of our economy is to provide the means needed to ensure the readiness of our Republic to defend itself."

More workless

Latest figures for unemployment in West Germany showed 1,869,775 totally jobless, apart from many hundreds of thousands of part time workers.

This figure is 84,000 higher than in the previous year.

Budget Points

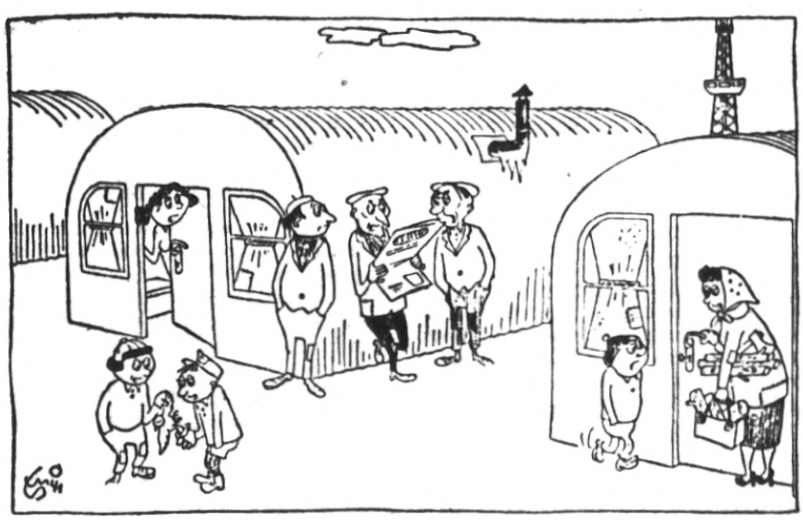
Social and Medical Services in East Germany will be provided at a rate of 390 marks per head in 1953, 34 marks up on the 1952 figure. In West Germany expenditure will average 210 marks per head, and this will include the huge expenditure on unemployment insurance, totally lacking in East Germany, where everybody has work.

Education, Science and Culture are supported by the budget to the figure of 145 marks per head, a 21 percent increase over the previous year. In 1932 only 36 marks per head were spent in Germany for these services.

University students will be even better provided for in 1953, and 94 percent of them will receive full scholarships, compared to 88 percent in 1952.

Currency in circulation has remained practically unchanged since 1948, although the turnover of goods has almost doubled in the same period. In West Germany, the turnover of goods has only increased by one third, but currency in circulation has almost doubled — a sure sign of inflationary tendencies.

WEST BERLIN JOBLESS READ THE NEWS



"Bread goes up by 37 pfennigs a loaf on February 15th, but they've reduced the dividend tax by 20 percent."

"Too bad we spend all our money on bread. Otherwise we could afford some shares to get those dividends."

(from the "Berliner Zeitung")

THE "NERVE WAR" AGAINST DEMOCRATIC GERMANY

By Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl

(In a speech to the People's Chamber on February 4th 1953)

We stand today only at the beginning of the road which leads to Socialism, and we are confronted only by the first stages of hostile activity. The enemy use energy and brutality, coupled with all possible forms of camouflage in their attacks.

We can easily and quickly deal with the enemies who oppose us openly, but the utmost vigilance is required against those who tunnel like moles, using underground methods of work.

Our state has shown that it has learned how to deal with criminals, wreckers, and the opponents of our work of construction, and as a result the entire western press has opened a "nerve war" campaign. The lies and the slanders, in which white is called black, and black white, chase each other daily through the pages.

Insecurity

The goal of this campaign is obviously to create a feeling of insecurity amongst those of us who are not deeply rooted, to frighten such people, and to turn them against one another. Our enemies believe that they can, in this way, cause damage to our work of reconstruction.

Our enemies try to lure weak-willed people into fleeing from the Republic, and then to abandon them to their own devices when they arrive in the west. Many who have returned report upon what happened to them. They receive neither work nor sufficient assistance, and the only prospect offered them is to emigrate as "working cattle" to Canada or Bolivia, or to join the 90,000 candidates for death who are already in the ranks of the French Foreign Legion.

No decent ordinary person in the German Democratic Republic, who does his work and obeys the laws, has anything to fear. Such people have no reason to chose the blind alley of existence as a poverty-stricken refugee.

Every day we receive piles of letters from such people, asking for permission to return to the German Democratic Republic.

The Government is ready to accept back those who lost their heads as a result of western hate propaganda, and therefore fled from the Republic.

Attempts are being made to attract not only large quantities of citizens from the Republic, but also citizens of high quality. Cunning individual manoeuvres are being made to tempt scientists, technicians, researchers, doctors, politicians, and even members of the Government to leave the work of construction. Attempts are being made to lure such people to the west by a mixture of promises and threats.

Peace Camp

The imperialists are making a great mistake if they think that they can weaken, through such manoeuvres, the camp of peace, which is today eight hundred million strong.

Reality shows that the German Democratic Republic is not in collapse, but that on the contrary it is the site of peaceful construction, without debts and without enslavement. We are not vain enough to claim that this great work of construction is being carried out completely without mistakes and shortcomings; but these mistakes and shortcomings are not the result of economic ill-health but the result of the development of an economy which is growing ever healthier and stronger.

It is natural that we are not allowing ourselves to be disturbed by these "growing pains"; and it is natural that the working people of the German Democratic Republic do not allow imperialist slanders to undermine in any way their enthusiastic work of construction.

Attack Fails

The attack on the nerves of our workers and peasants has no hope of success. We have good nerves. The provocateurs, bandits and murders who are sent in to attack us can rest assured that we are vigilant and that they will soon be caught and will receive stiff sentences.

The camouflaged traitors who have wormed their way into our institutions in order to disorganise them and to harm the work of our people, will be exposed and brought to justice, whether they are simple citizens, ministers, or even a foreign minister.

We call upon the whole population, all parties and organisations to watch over and protect their work, and those things which we have built with such love from the ruins of nazism.

We are naturally concerned, but we remain calm, about what is happening on the frontiers of our Republic, about the open provocations, the aggressive statements, and the military preparations of the Adenauer Government and the West German police.

On May 1st 1952 President Wilhelm Pieck gave a clear warning that if the Bonn War Treaty was put into effect it would be necessary for the German Democratic Republic to organise the armed defence of our homeland. This was a serious warning which will result in serious work.

Armed Forces

The creation of national armed forces is no threat to any other people, since the aims of such a force will never be expansion. The force will serve solely the defence of peace and of our internal successes.

We live in friendship with all peace-loving peoples, and receive their aid in the form of an exchange of goods. In particular we are connected through honest friendship with the great and strong Socialist Soviet Union.

The citizens and the government of the German Democratic Republic face with calmness and strong confidence all the hostile attempts to sow dissension and political unrest. Our ship of state is in good, really democratic, shape.

The proceeds of our economy rise steadily in accordance with plan, and show us every day anew the rising standard of living. The normal "growing pains" will be overcome by collective work.

We are filled with joy that we can encourage and help the friends of peace and the patriots in West Germany in their difficult struggle. We shall step up our efforts to bring about an understanding between the Germans themselves.

Forward to new successes!

POLICE RAID W. GERMAN PROGRESSIVES

Sequel to Dulles Visit

A wave of police raids on progressive organisations and individuals in West Germany followed the visit to Bonn of John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State.

During Dulles' visit, according to reports from Bonn, West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer assured him that he would "remove all opposition" to the speedy ratification of the Bonn Treaty establishing a new West German Wehrmacht.

Dulles had demanded that the treaty, which is opposed by the great majority of Germans, including many members of Adenauer's own party, should be railroaded through Parliament within 75 days.

The police measures against progressive opponents of the treaty began with a raid on a training school for party officials run by the Communist Party in Penzberg, Bavaria, and the arrest of all 18 persons attending a course there.

One day later the offices of the National Front in all parts of West Germany were raided and searched and many arrests were made. The National Front is a non-party organisation of all Germans who work for the unity of their homeland.

On February 8th heavily armed police, acting on the direct orders of the West German Government, broke into the homes and offices of leading members of the "Socialist Action", an association of Social Democrats who fight for peace.

The chairman of the association, August Kuper, was dragged from his bed and placed under arrest on a charge of "preparing to commit high treason".

Dozens of other local police raids and arrests were also reported.

At the same time no police action was taken against neo-nazis, and although the terrorist organisation "Federation of German Youth" had been nominally banned in several West German states after the discovery of its plans to liquidate statesmen, including Social Democrats, no serious action was taken against it.

In Frankfurt, for instance, where the Federation had been officially banned, regular meetings were being held in the apartment of Gerhard Bischoff, 376 Mainzer Landstrasse, telephone number 35,064.

West German Authorities Ban PEN Club Meeting

The West German authorities have in effect banned the 1953 annual meeting of the German Centre of the PEN Club, the international writers' association, by refusing to allow writers from East Germany to travel to Munich in the American Zone to attend the meeting.

The ban came in the form of a letter from the West German Ministry of the Interior addressed to Johannes Tralow, President of the German PEN Centre. The letter stated:

"There are grounds for believing that these writers (from the German Democratic Republic, ed.) would use their presence in the Federal Territory in order to propagate Soviet ideology, which the people of the Federal Republic reject. It is therefore not advisable . . . to invite these people to Munich."

East Germans Better off for Sick-Pay

Under the East German social insurance scheme, sick-pay is paid out to all ailing workers at the rate of 90 percent of normal wages for the first six weeks of illness. If the sickness lasts longer, the worker is paid 50 percent of his wages until he is well again, however long it may last.

In West Germany, where social insurance benefits are being steadily whittled away, a worker falling sick has to wait four days before any sick-pay is provided, and then gets only 50 percent of his pay for a maximum period of six months.

Women's Leader is New East German Supply Chief

The leader of the democratic women's movement in East Germany, Frau Elli Schmidt, will in future control trade and supply in the German Democratic Republic.

On February 2nd Frau Schmidt was named by the Government as chairman of the State Commission for Trade and Supply, with the rank of cabinet minister. The newly formed commission will coordinate the work of the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other official quarters concerned with the supply of the population.

One of the most important tasks of the commission will be to act as a channel for the complaints and criticisms of the population, and to take steps to remove the causes of complaint.

WOMEN AS ACTIVISTS

In September 1950 the Parliament of the German Democratic Republic passed a law formally abolishing all discrimination against women in all spheres of life. Since that date 28,045 women have won the title of "Activist" in the factories, eight have won the title "Hero of Labour", and 13 have received the National Prize.

Three more are "Honoured Railway Workers", and 26 are "Master Farmers". In addition 25 percent of the members of parliament are women.

EDEN BELIEVES NAZI MURDERERS

Two Germans who served in Hitler's spy service during the war, and who were implicated in the murder of Acting British Minister Arthur Yenken in Madrid in 1944, have denied any part in the murder, and British Foreign Secretary Eden believes them.

The charge was made by GERMAN REPORT on January 16th. We printed the photostatic copy of a letter written by nazi General Wilhelm Faupel in May 1944, implicating Dr Panhorst, now official in the Bonn Government, and Dr Von Merkatz, right-wing member of the Bonn Parliament, in the murder.

As a result of this publication, Dr H. M. King, Labour M. P. for the Test Division of Southampton asked Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to investigate the charge. On January 30th Mr Eden, in a written reply, claimed that the letter was a forgery. His reason was largely that the two Germans implicated had denied the charge.

Here is a short quotation from Mr. Eden's reply:

"Dr Merkatz has declared that the letter reproduced in the Communist sheet is a forgery . . . I have further been informed that Dr Panhorst . . . denies that he had ever known or heard of the Commandante Moreno, with whom he is alleged to have organised Mr Yenken's death."

FORDS GAVE SPY GROUP $150,000

"Charitable Organisation" Aids Murderers

The so-called "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity", one of the most active of the espionage and sabotage groups in West Berlin, has received large monetary grants from the supposedly charitable "Ford Foundation" which administers the estate of the late Henry Ford.

This is proved by the letter photostated on this page. The "humanitarian activities" of the Fighting Group, mentioned in this letter, included, during 1952,

1. **Placing explosives under the railway bridge at Erkner, East Germany, with the intention of causing a great rail catastrophe with hundreds of deaths.**
2. **Armed attacks upon People's Police posts.**
3. **Arson in East German shipyards.**
4. **Extensive military and economic espionage for the western powers.**
5. **Active propaganda for war against the German Democratic Republic, the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union.**

All these crimes were disclosed in court cases against members of the group in East German courts in 1952. Headquarters of the "Fighting Group" are shown under Nos. 38 and 23 on the map on the opposite page.

A former agent of the "Fighting Group", Hanfried Hiecke, has made a full confession to the East German authorities of the role he played as head of the "Saxon" department of the group's section IIb in West Berlin.

"The preparation of sabotage acts played a large part in the work of Section IIb" he stated. "Agents were engaged in collecting for us useful things such as factory passes, forms and rubber stamps. Other agents had

THE FORD FOUNDATION
[illegible]

March 21, 1952

Mr. Fredrick Christian Lorn
2Oah Washington Avenue
Bronx 57, New York

Dear Mr. Lorn:

Thank you for your letter of March 10.

The grant you refer to was one of $150,000 that The Ford Foundation made to the National Committee for a Free Europe so that it, in turn, could support the humanitarian activities of "The Fighting Group Against Inhumanity." I have no idea whether or not there is any connection between "The Free World" and this group. The Foundation, however, has not made a grant to that newspaper.

Yours sincerely,

Martin Quigley
Information Officer

the task of sizing up suitable objects for sabotage, particularly factories, transformer stations and railway signalling apparatus.

"As chief of the 'Saxon' department of Section IIb I systematically gathered information on People's Police, on the Soviet Army, on the security forces, nationally owned factories, etc.

"Leeder, one of the chiefs of the Fighting Group, planned to begin creating 'administrative disturbances', a method which had been highly recommended to him.

"These 'administrative disturbances' consisted in launching a systematic attack upon the work of the administration and industry in the German Democratic Republic by means of forged orders etc. This would greatly harm the economy of the German Democratic Republic, and upset the running of the administration."

WEST BERLIN WORKERS STOP FASCISTS

West Berlin Socialist, Communist and non-party workers joined forces on January 30th to show the neo-nazis that there was powerful opposition to them in West Berlin too.

The right-wing "German Party", one of the government parties in West Germany, had announced a mass meeting in Spandau, British Sector "In Memory of Hitler's Accession to Power in 1933". The meeting was licenced by Lord Mayor Reuter, nominally Social Democratic Mayor of West Berlin.

After an overture of military music Herr Boettcher, Chairman of the German Party in West Berlin, opened the meeting with the words: "Our hearts beat joyfully twenty years ago today when Hitler came to power."

This was the signal for a storm of protest from the Communist and Socialist workers, who had attended the meeting in force. "Down with Fascism", and "Chuck out the SS" was heard from all parts of the hall, and despite brutal attacks by fascist toughs and the mobile police, the workers prevented the neo-nazi rally from being held.

On February 6th similar united action forced the abandonment of a neo-fascist meeting in Neukoelln, in the American Sector.

Ten Years Prison for Terrorist Leader

An East Berlin court has sent Gustav Kahl, professional criminal and leader of a West Berlin terrorist group, to prison for ten years.

Evidence was given that Kahl, who was paid by the "Fighting Group against Inhumanity", and the American financed "Federation of German Youth" had made repeated brutal attacks on peaceful citizens in Democratic Berlin, had destroyed nationally owned property, and had kidnapped an East Berliner and handed him over to the West Berlin police.

He finally worked his way up to the post of leader of the terrorist group in the Wedding district, with headquarters shown at No. 11 in the map on the opposite page.

MEDALS FOR NAZI CHEMISTS

A number of West German chemists, who worked during the second world war on the development of poison gases and Hitler's notorious "V" weapons, have been awarded the "Cross for Distinguished Services" by the West German Government.

Those distinguished include Hermann Schloesser, Chairman of the Degussa firm, Frankfurt; Professor Albert Demnitz, of the Schering Factory, Marburg; Otto Roehm, director of a chemical works in Darmstadt.

(continued from page 5)

32. Camp for "Political Refugees".
33. No. 4 Reich Strasse: "Eastern Bureau of the Christian Democrats".
34. Gatow Military Airfield.
35. Wannsee: American Military-Headquarters.
36. American Rifle Range.
37. Manouevre Ground.
38. No. 2 Ernst Ring Strasse: "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity".
39. Salz Strasse: American Espionage Centre.
40. No. 29 Lima Strasse: "Investigating Committee of Free Jurists".
41. Ammunition Depot.
42. Barracks.
43. Ammunition Depot.
44. Barracks for German Mercenary Troops.
45. District Office of "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity".
46. Barracks.
47. District Office of "Fighting Group of German Youth".
48. "RIAS": American Radio which directs Agents in East Germany.
49. Tempelhof Military Airfield.
50. Reinforced Tank Road.
51. Reinforced Tank Road.
52. Reinforced Tank Road.
53. "Refugee Camps": Here American Instructors train Sabotage Gangs.

WEST BERLIN – ARMED CAMP AND SPY NEST

The numbers show main danger points in the British, American and French Sectors. (Key below)

1. Jeanne d'Arc Barracks and Foreign Legion Recruiting Centre.
2. Foch Barracks and Tank Repair Centre.
3. Reinforced Tank Road.
4. "Fighting Group of German Youth" Training School for Terrorists.
5. Barracks.
6. District Headquarters of "Fighting Group of German Youth".
7. Rifle Range.
8. Military Airfield.
9. Napoleon Barracks.
10. Barracks.
11. No. 5 Thurneysser Strasse: Terrorist Headquarters.
12. Reinforced Tank Road.
13. Bridge Reinforced for Heavy Tanks.
14. Reinforced Tank Road.
15. Camp for "Refugees" and Agents.
16. Military Training Ground.
17. Reinforced Tank Road.
18. Bridge Reinforced for Heavy Tanks.
19. Olympic Stadium, Ammunition Depot.
20. No. 81 Hohenzollern Damm: "Association of Political Refugees from the East".
21. No. 11 Dernburger Strasse: Terrorist Headquarters of "Fighting Group of German Youth".
22. Kuno Fischer Strasse: "Refugee Centre".
23. No. 106 Kurfuerstendamm: "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity" Laboratories, Workshops for Bombs, Incendiary Cartridges, etc.
24. No. 156 Bundes Allee: "Committee for the Liberation of the Victims of Totalitarian Injustice".
25. No. 16 Bernhard Strasse: District Office of "Fighting Group of German Youth".
26. Barracks of "Voluntary Labour Service" (Para-military Organisation).
27. Artillery Positions.
28. Tank and Mortar Manouevre Ground.
29. Manouevre Ground.
30. British Tank Camp.
31. No. 1 Bismarck Platz: Recruiting Centre for Agents.

(continued on page 4)

Open Letter from a Jewish Citizen

Dear Friends,

I have heard with indignation of the article full of hate-propaganda published on January 8th by the "Tagespiegel" (American financed West Berlin newspaper, ed.) The article alleged that our Jewish comrades were being fired from their jobs, that they were being expelled from the "Association of Nazi Victims", and that they had not received restitution.

It is scarcely believable that people should use such methods in an attempt to sow dissension. Just because I am a member of the Jewish Community I feel it is necessary for me to say something about all this.

First of all, here are my personal experiences in the private and the business field:

After the end of the war in May 1945 I got back my apartment, from which I had been expelled by the Gestapo in 1941.

I had not the slightest difficulty in regaining my trading licence as an independent merchant, which the nazis had taken away.

Since January 1950 I am in receipt of the legal pension, which is reckoned as restitution and is far larger than a normal old-age pension.

As a recognised victim of nazism I receive every possible attention and aid from public authorities. Whenever I have something to do with the public authorities I find comrades from the "Association of Nazi Victims" who give me all legal assistance.

On my travels in the German Democratic Republic I find that fellow victims of the nazis, Jews as well as Christians, are working in the most responsible government positions. I have never heard of any of my fellow victims of nazism being dismissed from his job, as long as he did it properly.

What is the position in West Germany, however?

For many years the victims of fascism have been fighting for restitution, and not even the full legal basis for this has yet been created. There is plenty of money available for pensions for former nazi officials and SS officers, however.

Victims of fascism are fired from their jobs and replaced by old nazi officials.

Georg Heilbrunn,
207 Greifswalder Strasse,
Berlin NO 55.

ANTI-SEMITES HEAVILY PUNISHED

In the past few weeks courts in the German Democratic Republic have passed exemplary sentences on persons convicted of racialist offences.

The district court at Magdeburg sent Willi Kienscherf to prison for two years for stating publicly that he approved of Hitler's anti-Jewish measures, and that he was sorry they had not all been killed.

The district court in Frankfurt-Oder sentenced the accused Alfred Neumann to one year's imprisonment for a slanderous attack on an East German citizen, based on his Jewish religious beliefs, and a similar sentence was passed on Wilhelm Ludwig from Rudolstadt, Thuringia, found guilty on a similar charge.

"Merchants of Death" Back at Work

Most of the executives of IG Farben, nazi Germany's great chemical and explosive trust, are back at work again in responsible positions in West German industry, and are making huge profits out of rearmament, investigations made by the German Economic Institute in Berlin show.

Professor Heinrich Hoerlein, poison gas specialist, is today chairman of the board of directors of the chemical firm Bayer AG.

Hitler's former economic expert, Dr Karl Wurster, is today director of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, one of West Germany's biggest chemical concerns.

Dr Fritz Galewski, former head of the Agfa firm, is today manager of "Dynamit AG" in Troisdorf.

Other chiefs of the chemical trust who are working again in leading positions are Professor Carl Lauterschlaeger, Wilhelm R. Mann, Dr Christian Schneider and Dr Hans Kuehne.

All of these men were tried in Nuremberg in 1947-48 on war criminal charges. The 20,000 word indictment charged that every phase of IG Farben production had been synchronised with the military plans of the nazi High Command; that the directors had cooperated with the aims of Hitler; that the concern had looted factories in occupied countries; and that it had been implicated in the mass murder of civilians.

Evidence was given at the trial, which was presided over by Judge Curtis G. Shake of Indiana, that IG Farben had produced the gas used to kill millions of Jews in Auschwitz concentration camps, and that the concern had contributed huge sums to the nazi party and the SS over a period of years.

PUBLISHING: EAST-WEST CONTRAST

One of the most respected publishing houses in Germany for many generations has been the firm of Ruetten and Loening. After 1945 the traditions of the firm were carried on by two publishers, one in the Democratic Sector of Berlin, and the other in Frankfurt, in the American Zone of West Germany.

Both firms concentrated on the production of the classic works of world literature. The Berlin firm has published, in the past few years, the works of Charles Dickens, Walter Scott, Leo Tolstoy, Emile Zola, Balzac, Stendhal and many others. Average edition was 15,000 copies per title, and in 1952 the firm published more than three times as many books as in 1947.

Two of its most popular books last year were "Beethoven" and "Beethoven's Years of Mastery", both of which appeared in editions of 20,000 and were sold out within a few days.

That is the position of a publisher in Democratic Germany where culture is flourishing, where people read and learn.

The firm of the same name in West Germany printed largely the same books, including the two volumes on Beethoven. For years the firm has been operating on a shoe string, for in West Germany there is little time and little money for good literature.

At the end of 1952 the firm of Ruetten and Loening, Frankfurt, closed its doors and went into bankruptcy.

Democratic
GERMAN REPORT

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All other communications should be addressed to:

Democratic German Report, Friedrichstrasse 167/III, Berlin W 8, Germany.

THESE WAR CRIMINALS ARE WANTED!

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring

Murdered 335 Italian civilians in the Ardeatine Caves, near Rome, on March 23rd 1944. Sentenced to death by a British Military Court, headed by Major-General Edmund Hakewill-Smith at Venice on May 6th 1947. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment. Released unconditionally in October 1952. Now President of the right-wing ex-soldiers's organisation "Stahlhelm".

Colonel-General Eberhard von Mackensen

Sentenced to death by British Military Court for complicity in Ardeatine Caves massacre (see Kesselring). Sentence commuted to life imprisonment. Released unconditionally in October 1952.

Alfred Krupp v. Bohlen und Halbach

Sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and confiscation of all property on July 31st 1948 by U. S. Court presided over by Judge H. A. Anderson of Tennessee. Krupp was found guilty of plundering, looting, and exploiting slave workers. U. S. Prosecutor Telford Tayler stated "The Krupp concern was a state within a state. There was no crime the nazi state could commit, whether it was war, plunder or slavery, in which Krupp did not participate." In February 1951 Krupp was released, and the U. S. High Commissioner announced that his property (valued at about 50 million sterling) would be returned to him because such confiscations were "not a usual element of the American judicial system, and were repugnant to the American concepts of justice."

Dr. Helmut Poppendick

Sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in 1948 by a U. S. Court at Nuremberg. One of the defendents in the "Doctors' Trial" at which evidence was given that SS doctors including Poppendick had murdered 275,000 Germans under the guise of "euthanasia"; had been responsible for the wholesale slaughter of Jews so as to obtain Jewish skulls and skeletons for a "racial" museum; and medical experiments on concentration camp prisoners. Released unconditionally in February 1951.

(From "Soldatenzeitung" West Germany)

Field Marshal Wilhelm List

Nazi Commander in Chief in the Balkans. Sentenced to life imprisonment by U. S. Military Court in Nuremberg on February 19th 1948 for "the murder of hundreds of thousands of the civilian population" in Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania; the mass execution of hostages; and the "murder, maltreatment, torture and systematic terrorisation" of civilian populations. Released unconditionally in December 1952.

Dr. Hans Eisele

SS doctor in Buchenwald Concentration Camp, sentenced to death by U. S. Court in Nuremberg in 1947, after being found guilty of killing up to 30 concentration camp prisoners in one day with injections. Released in January 1952.

(From "Krokodil" Moscow)

General Wilhelm Speidel

Nazi military governor of Greece, sentenced to 20 years imprisonment on February 19th 1948 by a U. S. Military Court for murdering thousands of Greek civilians. Released unconditionally in February 1951. His brother, General Hans Speidel, is Chancellor Adenauer's closest military adviser.

Count Lutz von Schwerin-Krosigk

Hitler's Finance Minister who was found guilty of crimes against humanity by the U. S. War Crimes Court at Nuremberg in April 1949, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. The U. S. Judge presiding, Judge W. C. Christianson of Minnesota, ruled that Schwerin von Krosigk was guilty of confiscating the property of thousands of Jews killed in concentration camps. He was specifically guilty of taking possession of 33 tons of gold teeth, stolen from gassed concentration camp victims. He was released unconditionally by the U. S. authorities in February 1951.

Field Marshal Erich von Manstein

Sentenced to 18 years imprisonment on December 19th 1949 by a British Military Court presided over by Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Simpson. Charges on which he was found guilty included the execution of partisans and political commissars, and the extermination of many Jews and Gypsies. He admitted in evidence that he had recommended for the Iron Cross members of the nazi security services who shot 1200 civilians in the Crimea. Sentence commuted to 12 years, released unconditionally in August 1952.

Dr. Werner Best

Nazi governor in Denmark during the nazi occupation. Sentenced to death in Copenhagen on September 20th 1948 for mass murders, and the deportation and death of Danish Jews. Released and repatriated to Germany on August 28th 1951. Today one of the "political advisers" of the Free Democratic Party, one of the West German government parties.

THEY AND THOUSANDS MORE LIKE THEM ARE WANTED BY WALL STREET FOR A NEW WAR

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

What is the truth about the refugees who are said to be flooding into West Berlin?

This is the question which has been put to me in a number of letters in the past few weeks. The very word "refugee" conjures up in most minds the picture of people chased by bloodhounds across the ice, so it may be worth considering first of all how these people get to West Berlin.

Let us take Herr Schulz, of Leipzig. For one reason or another he decides to leave East Germany (for reasons see below). He packs his suitcase, goes to the railway station, and buys a ticket to Berlin's East Station, in the Democratic Sector, gets into the train and rides there.

Train Ride

He does all this in exactly the same way in which Mr. Brown of Brighton, England takes a train to Victoria Station London, or Mr O'Hara of Philadelphia takes a train to the Penn Station, New York.

When Herr Schulz gets to the East Station he walks fifty yards to the elevated railway platform, takes a ticket for 20 pfennigs, and rides five stations into West Berlin. It is all as simple as that. No bloodhounds, no crawling under barbed wire, no forged papers.

"Refugee" really seems to be the wrong word. "Emigrant" might be better.

Now comes the important question of why Herr Schulz decides to leave. When he arrives in West Berlin he certainly claims to be a "political refugee" because he knows that recognition in this category will give him a claim to draw public assistance and a plane ticket to West Germany.

Five Categories

In actual practice, however, Herr Schulz (or Frau Schulz as the case may be), probably falls into one of following five categories.

1. Criminals and anti-social elements

For ordinary common-or-garden burglars, confidence tricksters, and absconding bank clerks, West Berlin has an enormous fascination, particularly when they have the feeling that the East German People's Police will soon catch them. Even if Herr Schulz is normally a fairly honest man, he may easily be tempted to place himself in this category by taking the firm's cash-box with him when he decides to skip.

2. Drifters

Dissatisfied with their jobs, or their wives, or their husbands and family ties, these people decide to go and see the world. Readers can get an idea of how large this group can be if they consider how many people they know who would be glad to solve all family problems by simply taking a short train ride.

Hitler Tried This

"We shall take special measures to help peasants fleeing from East Germany, so that they can then one day go about the task of colonising the eastern territories."

West German Chancellor Adenauer February 1st 1953

3. People who "do not like Socialism"

This category includes an enormous assortment of people. There are the conservatives who "can't get used to these new-fangled ways"; the people who cannot get over their thorough indoctrination with nazi ideology; and people like private insurance agents whose job has disappeared under Socialism, and who cannot, or will not, adapt themselves to a new job. Readers in Britain will recall how many middle-class people there emigrated, or talked of emigrating, in 1945 "to get away from the restrictions" imposed by the Labour Government.

4. People who have lost their heads

In recent weeks this category has probably become one of the largest, and the problem is dealt with by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl on page 2 of this issue. Day and night western propaganda radio stations tell these people that they are going to be purged, that their "escape route" to West Berlin will soon be cut off, and thousands of other lies. Many hundreds of the Herr Schulz's who have fallen for this line have since regretted the step and have returned to East Germany, and Prime Minister Grotewohl has announced that all such people will be allowed to return.

5. The "political refugees"

West German sources themselves have admitted that a very small proportion of the persons involved can even remotely claim to be "political refugees". Herr Ernst Lemmer, Chairman of the West Berlin Christian Democratic Union, put the figure at three percent of the total in a speech on February 4th. These "genuine political refugees" are the people who have carried out espionage for the western powers; people who have committed arson; officials who have done their part to disorganise trade and distribution on the orders of West Berlin sabotage centres.

Lured and Scared

These classifications are of course only rough and ready, and one category shades off easily into the next.

The next time that you read a heart-rending story about the "poor refugees" remember that nobody has chased them out (except in the case of the burglars and saboteurs). Radio stations financed largely with the money of the American and British tax-payer are mainly responsible for luring or frightening these people away from their homes and jobs into a life of refugee camps and unemployment in West Berlin and West Germany.

True for Once

"At present West Berlin lies under a miasma of rumours, regarding the purges in East Germany, most of them with little foundation."

New York Times, January 29th 1953.

"Berlin, Jan. 29 — The current torrent of refugees pouring into West Berlin is bringing with it enough driftwood of the East German population to cause serious alarm in this city.

. Only those with some sort of a claim to being political refugees are flown to West Germany. The rest are left wandering the streets of the city... their past records are clouded and their future contribution to the life of the city is unlikely to be constructive."

New York Times, January 30th 1953.

Edited and published fortnightly by John Peet, Democratic German Report, Friedrichstrasse 167/III Berlin W 8, Telephone: 22 62 68. Printed in Germany by (36). Veröffentlicht unter der Lizenz-Nr. 752